- C++ (First appeared: 1983)
- Java (First appeared: 1995
- C# (First appeared: 2000)

Around 80% coding syntaxes are same/identical



So far we have learned the following key differences:

- 1) Structure of the main() method
- 2) Output Statements
- 3) Input Statements
- 4) In Some Keywords
- 5) The switch/case Statement



1) Structure of the main() method

```
In C++:
   int main() {
        /* Codes go here */
   } // End of the main()
In Java:
     class Main {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
          /* Codes go here */
          } // End of the main()
     } // End of the class
In C#:
namespace HelloWorld{
 class Main {
     public static void Main(string[] args) {
          /* Codes go here */
          } // End of the main()
     } // End of the class
  } // End of the namespace
```

2) Output Statements

```
In C++:
    cout << "Hello << " " << "World" << endl;

In Java:
        System.out.println("Hello" + " " + "World");

In C#:
        Console.WriteLine("Hello" + " " + "World");</pre>
```



#### 3) Input Statements

```
In C++:
   cin >> variableName; // cin does not take spaces
   getline(cin, variableName); // getline() takes space
In Java:
   import java.util.Scanner;
   // Needs to import the Scanner class
   Scanner scan = new Scanner (System.in);
   String name = scan.nextLine();
   int age = scan.nextInt();
In C#:
   using System; // Needs to use System
   string name = Console.ReadLine();
   int age = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
   // Give attention here... OR
   int age = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());
```

4) In Some Keywords

```
In C++:
    bool isActive = true;

In Java:
    boolean isActive = true;

In C#:
    bool isActive = true;
```



#### 5) The switch/case Statement

#### C++:

Allows to have missing break statement(s)

#### Java:

Allows to have missing break statement(s)

#### C#:

Does NOT allow to have any missing break statement



More Differences are coming in Function, and Class, Object and Array Declaration

C++:

Java:

C#:

